WASHINGTON: SATURDAY

JULY 19, 1851.

A FEARFUL SCENE. The witty Sider Skitz tells of a man who spoke discrespectfully of the Equator. This audacity has been emulated by certain malicious persons, who have ventured to accuse of the hair-breadth escape of the inmates:

I came nearly losing my life in the fire, and lost every thing

sed by certain malicious persons, who have ventured to accuse good old Sirius of freaks quite unbecoming the dignity of a fixed star. This light of all antiquity stands accused of "reeling to and fro, and staggering like a dronken men."

The venerable Humboldt is summoned as a witness to these inebriate evolutions of the king of stars. Some even spprshend the overturn of all that fabric of stellar astronomy which the combined labor of so many great minds has been tor ages erecting. As admiring friends of Sirius and the fixed stars generally, it seems our duty to exonerate them, as may most readily be done, from all such aspersions.

Admit that Sirius has seemed to move up and down, right and left, and with varying brightness to twirl through a celestial polks. For all this Sirius has done only what he had a perfect right to do—what in various degrees is constantly observed in stars near the horizon. The explanation of all such apparent movements of fixed stars as were witnessed by Humboldt, Prince Adalbert, Kemns, and Thugutt, is to be found not in any hypothesis of actual motion in the stars themselves, but is directly resignable to the variations of stmospheric refraction. Any person fumiliar with the subject knows the great influence of refraction near the horizon. It is simply by reason of the rapid variations in this refraction that Sirius, or any other star near the horizon, seems to have a rapid proper motion. This motion may be up or down, right or left, or irregular, depending on the movement of the winds or air currents. As atmospheric refraction varies with the density, temperature, and moisture of the air, changes in these along the course of a ray must induce changes in its directly respectively. The start-case was all on fire. We sought the only possible whence the ray proceeds. Hence comes the apparent motion observed, not only in the fired stars, but in many cases of common terrestrial observation.

in ceaseless vibration, by reason of the incessant changes of intermediate refraction.

About three years since the Mobile papers heralded an erratic luminary which appeared every evening in the south, and performed some extraordinary antics, creating, of course, quite an excitement. This was simply the star Canopus, skirting the southern horizon at a culminating altitude of about 5°. It was seen over the marshes south of Mobile, where the motion of the air and the evaporation were quite considerable, furnishing a sufficient explanation of all the appearances.

The experience of the Coast Survey in horizontal szimuth observations has rendered this apparent in the telescopic field of both terrestrial and celestial objects quite familiar facts. Sudthe fire, and are so horribly burnt that neither are expected to live. They are both delirious, and the flesh hangs in shreds to their bones. Six or seven in a neighboring build-

THE SEA SERPENT.

serpent, an old whateman, who has sailed in every sea, called upon us and stated that among the Rosemary Islands on the Northwestern coast of New Holland, serpents corresponding in every respect to the description of the one captured by Capt. Burr, are found in great numbers. They are about twenty feet long, and five or six inches in diameter. Sometimes their bodies will be found distended to the size of a or bolts its food whole. There is no particular in which the water snake differs from the common land snake, except that the tail is furnished with flukes. Another peculiarity of this reptile is the power which it has of contracting the substance of the body within the skin. Instances were mentioned to futed is but another illustration of the common propensity to ascribe follies and errors to those above and beyond us, which are in truth but delusions, due to the atmosphere enveloping ourselves.

E. B. H.

of the body within the skin. Instances were mentioned to us by our friend, the whaleman, in which boats had made fast to these snakes, and after hauling them over the gunwale, the fleshy portion of the body would be contracted and entirely withdrawn from the boat, leaving nothing to hold on to but the skin. There is no doubt in the mind of the gentleman alluded to that the enake received at New York is same species as the snakes so abundant on the coast of New Holland, and that it has no relation to the sea serpent proper. A full account of these New Holland snakes was published in the London Spectator, some four or five years since, and was furnished by the officers of the English Surveying

xpedition.

We confers that the information of our friend has done we contest that the information of our friend has done much to remove a heavy load of anxiety from our mind, which was caused by perusing the accounts of the capture of the serpent which has arrived at New York. It strengthens our faith that the sea serpent will yet make his annual visit of exploration to our shores, and will delight the eyes of those wonder-seekers who are sufficiently watchful, by allowing them a glimpse of his fair and graceful proportions. But, furhis snakeship to be a confirmed, respectable old bachelor, and when we came to read of a Mrs. Snake, with from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty little snakes, as the New York captain would have us believe, we confess that our fairh was unequal to the task imposed upon it, and we were near giving up our entire belief in the reality of any such creature as the sea serpent. Happily the clouds have been removed. Our faith in one wa serpent is yet bright and strong, and we have equal faith that he will again honor our

strong, and we have equal faith that he will again honor our shores with his presence.

Since the above was in type we have met with the following paragraph, which is published in the New York Journal of Commerce, over the signature of S. T. C.:

"Attracted by the notice in your paper of Wednesday of the 'infant sea serpent,' at the Marine Surveyor's office, I called there, and recognized the specimen to be a part of a fish (for fish it certainly is, having nothing of a reptile character about it) not unknown to naturalists, though rare on these coasts. If you will take the trouble to look into Storer's Fishes of Massachusetts, or Dr. DeKay's account of the fishes of this State, in the State survey, you will in either of them find a rather meager description, but tolerably exact figure, o. find a rather meager description, but tolerably exact figure, o. the animal in question, described as Fistularia serrata—the American Pipe-fish."

How to DRAW THE SINNERS.—Several years ago we were a resident of northwestern Louisians, near the confines of Texas. The people there, as a general thing, were not much given to religion. An itinerant preacher happened along in the neighborhood during this dearth of religion, and set about repairing the walls of Z on in good earnest. his success was poor. Not over half a dozen could be got together at his Sunday meetings. Determined, however, to create an interest before leaving the neighborhood, he procured printed handbills and had them posted up in every conspicuous place in the district, which read to the following effect:

ext Sunday, in Dempsey's Grove, at 10 o'clock A. M., and

This had the desired effect. People fl cked from all quarters, and the anxiety to see the singular preacher was even greater than the excitement following the challenge. He preached an elegant sermen in the morning, and after dinner he brought out his mare for the race. The purse was made lex; and that the law the ordained, being the State's collected will, should be obeyed. In conclusion, he said:
Interest to the remainder of my life, in the law those described by the girls to one of the purpose was made and the third by the girls to one of the purpose was made by the girls to one of the garge companies; and that the law the ordained, being the State's collect; and, for this hot season, they have not made a bad to be at remaining, and it did not look leave the lect; and, for this hot season, they have not made a bad to be at remaining, and it did not look leave the lect; and, for this hot season, they have not made a bad to be at remaining, and it did not look leave the lect; and, for this hot season, they have not made a bad to be at remaining, and it did not look to be at unity of the remaining of the race. The wife of the remainder of my life, in the looped that when the hope that when I die I may close my eyes on happy, united America.

BLOOKERION, I make the purpose when the order of the looped that the purpose of the looped that the woods, is called "the place in thick woods, is called "the place in thick woods, is called "the purpose of the heads up the four into the woods, is called "the purpose of the heads up the four into woods, is called "the purpose of the most of the woods, is called "the purpose of the most of the state of the woods, is called "the purpose of the most of the woods, is called "the purpose of the most of the woods, is called "the purpose of the most of the looped that the woods, is called "the purpose of the

The second speech of Mr. Webster, at Capon Springs, to which we alluded in our paper of July 2d, having reached us in a corrected form, we to-day lay it before our readers. It was called forth by the remarks of a Democratic gentleman, who had publicly expressed his sanction of Mr. Webster's previous speech, though he acknowledged that he had long held widely different opinions from that gentleman on nearly every question of public policy. Mr. Webster said:

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Webster's previous speech, though the acknowledged on foot through the wildsness (for it must from that gentleman on nearly every question of public policy. Mr. Webster said:

City" of Chemung county a day longer than I had

or labor may be due." That is as much a part of the Constitution as any other, and as equally binding and obligatory as any other on all men, public or private. [Applause.] And who denies this? None but the Abolitionists of the North. And pray what is it they will not deny? [Great applause and laughter.] They have but the one idea; and it would seem that these fanatics at the North, and the secessionists at the South, are putting their beads together to devise means to defeat the good designs of honest and patriotic impen. They set to the same and and the case about it.

would discharge other States from observing its provi-When any part of the Constitution is supposed to be. This in d by a State law, the true mode of proceeding is to

city, or elsewhere in the North, that you of the South have as much right to recover your fugitive slaves as the North has to any of its rights and privileges of navigation and commerce. I desire to be understood, here among you, and throughout the country, that in hopes, thoughts, and feelings I profess to be an American—altogether, and nothing but an American, [long and contisued cheering,] and that I am for the Constitution, and the schole Constitution. ole Constitution. I am as ready to fight and to fall stutional rights of Virginia as I am for those of Masfor the constitutional rights of Virginia as I am for those of Massachusetts. I pour out to you, gentlemen, my whole heart, and I assure you these are my sentiments. [Cheers.] I would no more see a feather plucked unjustly from the honor of Virginia than I would see one so plucked from the honor of Massachusetts. [Great applause.] It has been said that I have, by the course I have thought proper to pursue, displeased a portion of the people of Massachusetts. That is true; and if I had dissatisfied more of them, what of that? the United States. That Constitution made me a Senator of the United States, acting for all the States, and my vote was

MR. WEBSTER'S SECOND SPEECH AT CAPON SPRINGS.

Connect with the road at Jefferson, the southern lawyers in court at once, unless it is when the docket is to be called over, and spectators are few and far between. Some point of the lake, and convey passengers to and point of the lake, and convey passengers to and point of the lake, and convey passengers to and from Geneva at the northern end of the lake, a distance of the lawyers, taking advantage of the facilities of telescent speech of Mr. Webster, at Capon between the lawyers and Eric Company and railroad, come here several times during the second speech of Mr. Webster, at Capon Springs, to which we alluded in our paper of July Springs, to which we alluded in our paper of July

his bloody warriors, some half-way between here and New power or the right to violate any part of that Constitution, and still claim from the other observance of its provisions.

[Applease.] If the South were to violate any part of the Constitution intentionally and systematically, would the North be any longer bound by the rest of it? And if the North were deliberately, habitually, and of fixed purpose, to disregard one part of it, would the South be bound any longer to observe its other obligations? How abourd it is to suppose that, when different parties enter into a compact for certain purposes, either can disregard any one prevision, and expect, nevertheless, the other to observe it! I intend, for one, to regard, and maintain, and carry out to the fullest extent the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support in all its parts and all its provisions. [Loud cheers.]

It is written in the Constitution of the Volume of the pass between the retreated north through the valley to thousand men. On the north bank of the Chemung, at thousand men. On the north bank of the Chemung, at Elmira, almost within a stone's throw of where I am now writing, Brandt made a stand, having been reinforced by two hundred and fifty British regulars, and attempted to defend the pass between the river and a mountain on the left. When regard, and maintain, and carry out to the fullest extent the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support in all its parts and all its provisions. [Loud cheers.]

It is matter in the Constitution of the Volume of the valley to thousand men. On the north bank of the Chemung, York. Brandt then retreated up the valley of the Chemung, York. Brandt then retreated up the valley of the Chemung, York. Brandt then retreated up the valley of the Chemung, York. Brandt then retreated up the valley of the Chemung, York. Brandt then retreated up the valley of the Chemung, York. Brandt then retreated up the valley of the Chemung, York. Brandt then retreated up the valley of the Chemung, York. Brandt then retreated up the valley of the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support in all its parts and all its provisions. [Loud cheers.] It is written in the Constitution: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into a such service or labor, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation the character of the parts to whom such service. While here, for want of forage, and to prevent the state of the parts to whom such service. be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." That is as much a part of the Contheir falling into the hands of the Indians, he killed a large number of his horses, and for many years the ground was neat and tasteful, not very compact, and generally surroundwhitened with their bones. From this circumstance the place derived the name of "Horse-heads," and has continued to bear that name till the present day. A modern at-

of slarge portion of the country, and especially their Representatives in Congress, labor to prevent, and do permanently prevent, the passage of laws necessary to carry into effect a provision of the Constitution, particularly intended for the benefit of one part of the country, and which is of the highest importance to it, it cannot be expected that that part of the country will long continue to observe other constitutional provisions, made in favor of other parts of the country.

I say to you, gentlemen in Virginia, as I said on the shores of Lake Erie and in the city of Boston, as I may say again, in that city, or elsewhere in the North, that you of the South have as much right to recover your fogitive slaves as the North hasto any hoarse whistle of the locomotive, as it echoes through the

> I hear but little about politics here. A great deal is said about good soil, but I hear nothing about "free-soil." And north; thus affording, in this central part of the State, conas for the Union, the people here seem to be unanimously of the opinion that "this is a great country," and I have no the New York and Eric. doubt they are equally agreed that it cannot and shall not in their day and generation become less.

ELMIRA, CHEMUNG COUNTY, NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1851.

The subscription 'price of this paper for a year is There is also a railroad running when will order and pay for at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and allike reduction of 28 per cent. (or one-fight of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and allike reduction of 28 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies. No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be form Elmira to Seneca Lake. This road, though the first of the separation of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies. There is also a railroad running when the for which it is so paid.

INTELLIGENCER.

ELMERA, CHMUNE CODE, 18851.

Naw York, June 30, 1851.

An arm of the Chemung and you get to the mules, it is the short of the short fair to presume that the character and comforts of the two hotels where they quarter have no special tendency to drive them away. The gentlemen of the bar, who come from distant parts of the State to look after the interests of their clients, and argue law-points when their cases come up, grumble a little at having to remain here exceed weeks doing methics.

try, travelled on foot through the whateness (for it may be the mark of the United States, but mr. Maxwell, it is then have been a wilderness nearly all the way) from Canandal its contract and which are heretofore existed between the Democratic and Whigh are heretofore existed by the heretofore Whatever may have been the differences of opinion which have heretofore existed between the Democratic and Whigh parties on other subjects, they are now forgotten, or at least have become subordinate, and the only question that is now asked is, are you a Union man? [Great applause.] The question at this time is the Union, and how we shall preserve its blessings for the present, and for all time to come. To maintain that Union, we must observe, in good faith, the Constitution and all its parts. If that Constitution be not observed in all its parts, but its provisions be set aside in some parts, the whole of it ceases to be binding. It would be absorder or the right to violate any part of that Constitution, and still claim from the other observance of its provisions. about an hour and a half I found myself in this fair village of Owego, some thirty-seven miles from Elmira and two hundred and thirty-six from New York, having made brief stops at five stations, viz. Wellsburg, Chemung, Waverley, Barton, and Smithborough, where there are already smart little villages, giving signs of healthy growth and activity.

Owego is a thriving and inviting village; so I left the cars, esolved to stop long enough to have a look. The population s some twenty-five hundred, and the location and general aspect of the place are not unlike Elmira. It stands on the north bank of the Susquehanna river, which here is a beautiful placid stream, perhaps five or six hundred feet in width, and over which a bridge is thrown, adding more beauty to the natural landscape. The village stands on a fertile plain, rising fifteen or twenty feet above the river, and surrounded by several high hills. The dwellings are mostly built of wood, ed by pleasant gardens and shrubbery. The streets toward

branch road to the north, which brings a large amount of its population, and, judging from appearances, poverty must travel and business from the central and northern parts of the be an entire stranger within its borders. Liberal encourage-State to the New York and Eric Railroad. This branch is ment is given to the means of education, as is indicated by valley, must undoubtedly "discourse sweet music" to their the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad, from Owego to Ithacs, on Cayuga lake, a distance of thirty miles, and from Ithaca the lake is navigable forty or fifty miles further to the leading hotel of the place at present is the "Lewis House," venient transport between the Albany and Buffalo road and kept—not quite equal to the two principal hotels at Elmira,

There is one spot in the neighborhood of Owego which has acquired some notoriety from its literary associations. It is march of improvement is visible on the whole line of this the former residence of N. P. WILLIS, named by him "Glen great Eric road, and challenges observation at every station. the former residence of N. P. Willis, named by him "Glen Mary," for his first wife. It was here he wrote his "Letters from under a Bridge," and many other of his literary effusions. Few of our writers have such a mixed, conflicting popularity as Mr. Willis. While there are many who are obedience to the popular sentiment, has been obliged to take Mary," for his first wife. It was here he wrote his "Letters back the fancy name of "Fairport," and restore the old re- from under a Bridge," and many other of his literary effupopularity as Mr. Willis. While there are many who are enthusiastic admirers of his writings, there are others who cannot relish them at all. I am no special admirer of Mr. train of cars from New York to California. That road will cannot relish them at all. I am no special admirer of Mr. cannot relish them at all. I am no special admirer of Mr. train of cars from New York to California. That road will On Saturday evening, July 5th, about 8 o'clock, the write to bind the whole country. I was a Senator for the whole country. [Applause.] What had I to do with instructions from Massachusetts, upon a question affecting the whole na-As I write the date above, I am reliminate to bind the whole country. I was Senator for the whole country. I was Senator for the whole accountry. [Applause.] What had I to do with instructions from Massenbusetts, upon a question affecting the whole nation, and in which my vote was to bind Virginia, as well as Massenbusetts of the whole country, and was to be given, and our matters of general policy, toucking the interests of the Union. I severe was to affect the interests of the byon, gentlemen, I no more respected the instructions of Massenbusetts in would have respected the over two country for many years. The rate should undoubtedly have been lower; two cents for single letters sechusetts training the country for many years. The rate should undoubted whole country, and was to be given, and our matters of general policy, toucking the interests of the Union. I severe prepaid would probably have been the right mark; us it is, the law will prove a blessing to the outliness of Massenbusets and the provent of the Gentlemen, instructions from States may properly be regarded as expressions of opinion by well-informed political men, and in that view are entitled to respect. But that a Senator in Congress, acting under the Constitution, and by his duty and his oath to act in all things, according to this conscience, for the good of all the States, should, never be written. Children and youth will earlier acquire as properly be regarded as expressions of opinion by well-informed political men, and in that view are entitled to respect. But that a some one has thrown a cracker into the size and near-law that some one has thrown a cracker into the size and near-law that a some one has the source much of its Yankee go-ahead character, so different from the fairy glen pictured in the imagination. New England. This was the case also with a large portion one people. Millions of letters will be annually exchanged to the first one people. Millions of letters will be annually exchanged to different from the fairy glen pictured in the imagination. New England. This was the case also with a large portion the source much of its Yankee go-ahead character, so different source much of its Yankee go-ahead character, so different from the fairy glen pictured in the imagination. The house is a small low cottage, embedded in the hill-side, of Western New York, which perhaps derives from the source much of its Yankee go-ahead character, so different source much of its Yankee go-ahead character, so different source much of its Yankee go-ahead character, so different source much of its Yankee go-ahead character, so different source much of its Yankee go-ahead character, so different source much of its Yankee go-ahead character, so different source much of its Yankee go-ahead character, so different source much of its Yankee go-ahead character, so different source much of its Yankee go-ahead character, so different source much of its Yankee go-ahead character, so different source much of the shape of the same of the same of the same of the source m bound by his duty and his cast to set in all things, according to his conscience, for the good of all the States, should, never the least, be absolutely bound by the will of one of them, is preposterous. Virginia has not consented that her rights, under the Constitution, shalfed judged of by the Legislature of Massachusetts; nor has Massachusetts; nor has Massachusetts. But both have agreed that here shall be judged of by the Legislature of Virginia. But bound to decide impartially. That men, untually chosen to decide in the two or three stately trees in the greety decide in the strongest at the sunder scompact, part of the party appointing him, is an absurdity exceeding all other absurdance are considered as a set of the party appointing him, is an absurdity exceeding all other absurdance are considered as a set of the party appointing him, is an absurdity exceeding all other absurdance are considered as a set of the party appointing him, is an absurdity exceeding all other absurdance are considered as a set of the party appointing him, is an absurdity exceeding all other absurdance are considered from the exceeding all other absurdance are consid both the writer and the receiver, which put for this law would never be written. Children and youth will earlier acquire and woodlands above the house in the rear. The present the habit of writing letters, and old age will retain to a later occupant politely showed me a well-drawn plan of the grounds, Joseph Leonard, from Plymouth, Massachusetts. Then came it had reached the wall it appeared to sink down behind the Mr. We next as also selected at considerable length to the consequences of a dissolution of the Union, and pointed out the present and prospective power and groy of the United Siatss. He spoke of the struggle now going on in Europe between constitutional government and arbitrary power, and incidentally mentioned his having alluded to this subject in a letter addressed by him, some time since, to the Austrian Court consists of eight Judges, composed at present of the next string for the world a volume of giving to the world a volume of g

"Room, tentle flowers, my child would pass to heaven! 'Ke look'd not for her yet with your soft eyes, O, watchful ushers at Death's narrow door!

Yet I have chosen for thy grave, my child,
A bank where I lave isin in summer hours,
And thought how little it would seem like death
To sleep amid such loveliness. The brook,
Tripping with lauther down the rocky steps
That lead us to the bed, would still trip on,
Breaking the dreat hush of the mourner gone;
The birds are never silent that build here,
Trying to sing down the more vocal waters;
The slope is beautiful with mose and flowers;
And, far below, seen under arching leaves,
Glitters the warm sun on the village spire,
Pointing the living after thee. And this
Seems like a comfort, and, replacing now
The flowers that have made room for thee, I ge
To whisper have more to her was like And every sight and sound familiar to her
Undo its sweetest link; and so, at last,
The fountain that, once loosed, must flow forever,
Will hide and waste in silence. When the smile Steals to her pallid lip again, and spring Wakens its buds above thee, we will come, And, standing by thy music-haunted grave, Look on each other cheerfully, and say, A child that we have loved is gone to heaven, And by this gate of flowers she pass'd away."

BIMHAMPTON, BROOME Co., (N. Y.) JULY 3, 1851. Yesterday, at half-past four, having taken a seven ours' look at Owego, I took the Eastern mail train for Bighampton. The distance is about twenty miles, occupying something like an hour, including brief stops at Campville and Union. This gave me a couple of hours before dark to view this celebrated village, which time I improved diligently and with much satisfaction. Binghampton has a wide reputation as a village of uncommon beauty and prosperity, and I am sure that reputation will be in no danger of suffering from the test of personal observation. It has a population of about five thousand, and is destined to become a large town. Its beautiful location and numerous advantages will make it grow whether it will or no. It is situated at the confluence of two lovely rivers, the Susquehanna and the Chenango, the great Erie railroad passes through it, and it is the terminus of pearances. the Chenango canal, stretching ninety five miles north to

The main body of the village stands on the north bank of the river certainly afford most delightful residences, as well as business locations. This part of the village suffered from a bright and broad Chenango comes flowing down gracefully tempt has been made to change the name, and I see it put destructive fire about a year and a half ago, and has not been from the north, between its high green banks, and beneath its onsultucome.

Ind the word "creek" used in this part of the State with a proviset took me out to ride through the town of Southport, on the

Ind the word "creek" used in this part of the State with a both the canal and river in front, and has a commanding and supprised to raland. In New England the word is uniformly applied to ravines on the sea-shore, where the tide flows and ebbs. Here

Coast Survey have frequently observed great ray disturbances,
both the canal and river in front, and has a commanding and most delightful peapers. The premises are a little injured being obvious and general, these have produced no particular on one side by the near approach of the railroad and the stadiscussion. bring the case before the judicial tribunals, and, if the unconstitutionality of the State law be made out, it is to be set aside.

This has been done in repeated cases, and is the ordinary of five or six miles round, and ascended one of the high would always be called brooks, rivulets, or rivers.

Thus, veller, however, must pass over to the western bank of the Chenango, and walk up and down the river street for half or three quarters of a mile, before he can fully appreciate the taste, beauty, and rural comfort of the residences of Binghampton. And if he would enjoy one comprehensive view ton creek;" and sixty miles east of this place is a beautiful of this delightful valley, with its grand border festooned with mountain stream flowing into the Delaware which is called hills and mountains, let him ascend to the top of the courthouse at sunset or susrise, and look out from the cupola.

At Owego, as well as at Elmira, there is an important Binghampton is a place of much wealth, in proportion kept—not quite equal to the two principal hotels at Elmira, but still it may be called an excellent house. Another large hotel, of brick, is in progress, and will soon be open. The ly to be deceived." It further adds: "We call to mind at

good old Sirius of freeks quite unbecoming the dignity of a

Every one must have noticed how the currents of air around

Every one must have noticed how the currents of air around a heated stovepipe seem to keep the walls and ceilings, seen just beyond it, in a semblance of ceaseless tremor. It is common for shores, seen at some distance over the water, to seem tremulous and unsteady, from the same cause. In looking over strongly-heated ground to distant objects, these are seen in ceaseless vibration, by reason of the incessant changes of

of both terrestrial and celestial objects quite familiar facts. Sudden changes of weather, attended by a mingling of cold and warm air currents, produce irregular motions of such magnisionists at the South, are putting their heads together to devise means to defeat the good designs of honest and patriotic men. They set to the same end and the same object, and the Constitution has to take the fire from both sides.

I do not hesitate to say, and repeat, that if the Northern States refuse, wilfully and deliberately, to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fegitive slaves, the South would no longer be bound to on one side is broken on all sides. I do not mean, of course, that every violation by a State of an article of the Constitution, would discharge other States from observing its never to come.

I do not hesitate to say, and repeat, that if the Northern states refuse, willing and deliberately, to carry into effect the compact. [Immense epplause.] A bargain books, but "Horse-heads" will be the popular title of the Constitution which respects the restoration of serve the compact. [Immense epplause.] A bargain books, but "Horse-heads" will be the popular title of the country for generations yet to on one side is broken on all sides. I do not mean, of course, the man of the constitution which states from observer in the compact. [Immense epplause.] A bargain books, but "Horse-heads" will be the popular title of the country for generations yet to find the word "creek" used in this part of the State from observing its never of the Constitution. tude as to make observations impossible or worthless. Late-

In one case a hill lay between two stations, of such relative altitude that the signal was sometimes visible and sometimes concealed by the hill, depending on the differences of intermediate refraction. It is not uncommon for the observed signal apparently to move from the centre of the field with a pretty rapid motion.

Proofs might readily be multiplied that the variations of refraction alone quite suffice for explaining the saltic performances of Sirius and the fixed stars, without in the least impeaching their stability and propriety. The scandal now conuted is but another illustration of the common propensity to

WONDERFUL ELECTRIC MANIFESTATION.

The New Bedford Mercury gives the following very valuthis time several instances of similar phenomens, though no like this one in all its details. We well remember a case

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. | GLIMPSES OF MEN, THINGS, AND PLACES-No. 5. | fair to presume that the character and comforts of the two

ears, in view of the accompaniment which attends it.

Since writing the above, I learn that the Legislature, in back the fancy name of "amport,"
volutionary designation of "Horse-heads."
BIRD'S-EYE.